

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N^o 1085.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the business of Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses; He will also have an elegant assortment of Glass Picture Frames. The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the business of Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Glass Picture Frames. The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

May 20, 1806.

W. Mentelle.

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails. Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Supreme Court, held in and for the county of Ross and state of Ohio on the 27th day of November next, by the legatees of Col. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, dec'd. for the partition of the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the following tracts viz: one tract in the county of Ross, situated on the north fork of Paint's creek, and said to contain 960 acres—No 2. Lying on Deer creek, including the old Pickaway town, and containing 1200 acres, in the aforesaid county. No 3. Situated in Clermont county, on the waters of Bear creek, including 200 acres. Also, three other tracts on the waters of Mad river, in the county of Champaigne, one containing 1064 acres, one 1200 acres, and the other 1376 acres, amounting in the whole to 6500 acres.

Ay persons having objections to make, will please avail themselves of this notice.

F. M'HENRY, Atty.

for Partitioners.

August 10, 1806.

St

John Griggs.

FOR SALE,

A very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

TO SPORTSMEN.

WILL be sold in Lexington, (State of Kentucky,) on the 25th of November next, from twenty to twenty-five high breed.

Breed Mares, Colts and Fillies; After which the fine English stallion

SPECULATOR, By Draggon, and one half of the celebrated horse

STIRLING, now in the possession of Mr. Wm. T. Banton.) A reasonable credit will be allowed on the greater part of the above property, by giving bond with approved securities. The terms to be made known fully on the day of sale, by

John Hoomes, Ex'or. of

John Hoomes, Decd. Bowling Green, Va. Sept. 21, 1806.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM the farm of the subscriber, on Monday the 29th of September last a SORREL HORSE,

nearly fifteen hands high, about 9 years old, has a snip, some fiddle marks, and a small lump on one of his thighs, no brands recollect. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

October 15, 1806.

3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, on the 13th of October, a negro man named

PHILL, about thirty years old, stout made, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a scar on his left little finger which is cut rather length ways, a scar over one of his eyes, and a scar on his left cheek which may be seen if closely examined. He will probably make for the state of Ohio. I will give the above reward if taken in the state, and brought home to me; if taken out of the state, I will pay in addition, all reasonable charges.

WM. SUTTON.

October 15, 1806.

FOR SALE.

The House, Lot, and Tan-Yard, now occupied by the subscriber, on Main street, in this town. The terms will be made easy, and may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew McCalla, or the subscriber on the premises.

Jacob Kieser.

Lexington, October 11.

3w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A nd for sale at this office,

THE MONITOR,

By Archibald Cameron minister of the gospel

105 JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best manner.

He is well provided with a

variety of the best liquors his Bed-

ding and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Ostler particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private par-

ties may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

To Booksellers & Store-keepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK, Printer and Bookseller, Hagerstown, Maryland, has now in the press, his Washington or Hagerstown GERMAN ALMANAC,

FOR 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper

and will be well bound, and which are

in great demand in the states of Virginia

Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and

with which he will be happy to supply

those persons who may want, on the

very lowest terms, and will deliver them

(free or expence) in Greencastle, Chambersburg, or Shippensburg, as may be

required, from which places they can

be forwarded to any part of the Western

Country---those who will want are

requested to give early information, men-

tioning what quantity, so that they may

be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive

immediate attention.

Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1806.

Samuel Morton, Complainant,

against

Stephen Pucket, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant not having entered

his appearance herein, agreeably to the

act of Assembly, and the rules of this

Court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the Court, that he is not an

inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

On the motion of the Complainant,

by his council, it is ordered, that the

said defendant do appear here on the

third day of our next October Term

and answer the complainant's bill.

That a copy of this Order be inserted in the

Kentucky Gazette, for eight weeks

successively.

A Copy.

Telte, SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, c.c.c.c.

+250.

TO SPORTSMEN.

WILL be sold in Lexington, (State of

Kentucky,) on the 25th of November

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Breed Mares, Colts and Fillies;

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John Hoomes, Ex'or.

of

John Hoomes, Decd.

Bowling Green, Va. Sept. 21, 1806.

25 FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young

NEGRO WOMAN,

well acquainted with house work--en-

quire of the Printer.

tf 1st August, 1806.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

A trusty HOUSE WOMAN, thirty-two

years of age, and of good constitution, is an

excellent cotton spinner, and sews and knits

well—price £80.

Mattewson Flournoy.

Fayette county, Sept. 29, 1806.

10 WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and

NO. II.

MR. BRADFORD,

In a former letter I noticed a part of a virulent attack on my father, I will now proceed to examine the residue of this overflowing of Coburn's gall—this unparalleled moral of inexecutive.

He says my father and his family have been involved with almost every leading character in the state, and he particularizes Gen. Wilkinson, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Judge. On some future occasion, perhaps an anonymous scribbler will annex the name of John Coburn to the list of Honorable, and thus by classing him with them, will do him as much credit as them discredit.

There was certainly an altercation between the deceased and Gen. Wilkinson; it originated in a fixed determination on the part of the General to translate to himself the property of my father, and as fixed a determination on the part of my father (who soon penetrated the General's character) to prevent his design by an absolute refusal to have any negotiation with him—his is the avarice of which Coburn speaks, and it would have been happy for many worthy men, if they had been equally circumspect in their transactions with General Wilkinson; thus commenced the coolness between the parties, and it was ripened into rancour by the mutual conduct of both at the elections of 1788, and in the Conventions which were held in that year. My father did suspect Gen. Wilkinson of holding a Spanish commission, and was by no means silent on that suspicion. But how long is it since John Coburn has become the eulogist of the General; has he forgotten that he himself on many occasions has charged the General with the same fact, and indulging his vanity, and his itch for trifling, has himself in the public prints exhibited the charge? has he forgotten that he himself has charged Wilkinson with receiving Spanish Gold, and declared that Wilkinson did not deny it? and remembering these things, what impudence must the man possess who after having given as much publicity to these charges as any other individual can ever about and assail as flanders those who have believed him? What depravity must fill his bosom who can perform the fiend like offices of *temper* and *betrayer*.

Between the deceased and the other gentlemen mentioned, there never was a quarrel that I know of, except what grew out of the politicks of 1788. Between them there was never any thing personal, so far as reached my ear, and if any heart burning rankled in the bosom of either, it is unknown to me. That the celebrated cause of Wilkinson and Marshall had occasioned a bitterness between some of the Judges and the defendant in that cause, I well knew; but until the publication of Franklin, I had never learned that it extended farther than the defendant himself, & I suspect the Judges will have no reason to thank Coburn for attributing to them, the littleness of soul which Coburn himself feels, and which teaches him to act with indiscriminate malice the whole of a connection, because perhaps one has provoked another. With regard to the case of Wilkinson and Marshall, it would be indecorous in me to hazard a those who have in some degree been sententious, perhaps the oblivion to convertant with the laws on the subject of the leading principle decided yet.

As early as the year 1745, the Legislature of Virginia had enacted the Judges would have the magnanimity to acknowledge their precipitation, and a different decision would take place. But the point Coburn wishes to establish by this, is, that we have maliciously set on foot the Western World, and furnished the evidence, on which the charge exhibited in that paper is founded. I have before declared that I never directly or indirectly furnished this evidence, and I did not believe the information was procured by the agency of any of my family—it cannot be necessary to repeat it. Is it not very improbable that Coburn's notion is correct, when we observe that men are involved, either principally or collaterally, with whom we have ever been in the habits of friendly intercourse? Such is the case of Col. S.—I. Or that gentemen with whose characters we are unacquainted, should also be implicated? Such is the case of Mr. Mason. Or that no distinction should be made of party? Such is the case of Gen. Dayton. Or if Co-

burn is correct when he says we belong to the fee bill of 1745, revised in 1782, and that the Surveyor to the leaders in Kentucky, and that multi account with the deputies and the College according to that fee bill, and an extract of this opinion three of the many foes be attributes to us, would be charged as principals? The very mistakes too of the Editors prove that they have not derived their intelligence from us. Can any man suppose we did not know Horatio Hall was no bidder for the Green River land? Or that Gen. Wayne was not the Commander of the Western Army when Gen. Wilkinson was first commissioned?

Or if we could influence a press, is it possible to believe for one instant, that such press would be of politicks so different from those we are known to possess. But the strongest proof is yet behind—it is found in the firm independence of Mr. Stret's character, who would scorn an intrumentality to any man.

But Coburn says the letter of Mr. Brown was procured from Judge Muter by disfurnished means; if of understanding the laws which the trouble is taken to advert to is his duty to expound, he would Judge Muter's letter of Sept. 1790, have spared me the trouble of determining by which the letter was testing this slander, or of exposing procured, will there appear—the his ignorance.—He himself would Judge for the purpose of frustrating have guessed (for his judgements are a mischievous project, voluntarily but guesses, and often very wild shewed it to my father, influenced ones,) that the decision of the Surveyor, the Governor, and the Attorney, declares by the correct opinion, that he was absolved torny General was correct, and demanding payment according to the from the ties of confidence when the public good was at hazard; he law in force at the time the services were rendered was not an "illegal action;" I trust the letter of James Marshall, & on his solicitations, he gave a copy to be published if necessary. If these are honorable means, I confess I know not the import of terms, and am a stranger to the language I profess of this charge; they would be best to speak; but Coburn wanted to say a better thing, and on occasions of entries made by my father in the year 1780, long before he had any concern in the office of Surveyor,

John Coburn next says that it is within the recollection of many how arbitrarily and partially was exercised the office of Surveyor, and to how many shifts and intrigues the Surveyor descended to promote his interest. These general charges are totally unsuppoable of an answer—they are easily advanced, and unless given instances are adduced they cannot be parried, and are scarcely worthy of notice.

I defy John Coburn to produce one instance of oppression, one in stance of partiality in office, one single intrigue, or shift for the promotion of his own interest, one single illegal or ungenerous action—no single instance can, I think be produced where the exercise of a right was withheld, or partially found place in his office. These are emphatic calls, and the man who can provoke them, and when positively charged with falsehood, meanly shrinks into silence, deserves worse than detestation, he deserves contempt. It is true my father was stern to his foes, and took no pains to conciliate such men as the accuser; he sighed at the satire on his country when he heard John Coburn was a Judge, and the monkey dishonest, if on particular subjects in insults the dead Lion, when Coburn tramples on my father's hearse.

But it is by illegal exactions, combined activity, and advantages taken of others, that he acquired his *act reprobable*, and Coburn has the genuine effusions of his mind—

I am far from thinking any man is guilty, (for the discovery of which we are indebted to the talents of Judge Coburn,) when he makes his locations special, and selects a valuable section of the country. John Coburn cannot produce one instance of a combination to take advantage of contending locators, or to pervert the discoveries of another to my father's use. From my foul I detect a calumny, and the man who can barely attempt to tarnish a fame he cannot emulate, is guilty of an in expiable crime.

The next charge of this man is, that my father was opposed to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, left the Surveyor's office to conciliate such men as the accuser; he sighed at the satire on his country when he heard John Coburn was a Judge, and the monkey dishonest, if on particular subjects in insults the dead Lion, when Coburn tramples on my father's hearse.

Notice may be due, and a full statement may be necessary to the contested. He states an opposition to the separation which might be an honest error of judgement; but he connects it in another part of his attack, with a selfish tenderness for the Surveyor's office, which excludes the idea of integrity in error; but Coburn charges untrue, both when he alledges the *fact* and the *motive*.

If John Coburn had said that my father was opposed to the plan of separation, and reduced the fees of that separating from the Union, and office to about half what they were trusting to commercial treaties with Spain for our freedom and our happiness—If he had urged as a crime, were charged; but during those years my father had nothing to do with the Surveyor's office, which was the object of the opposition to the separation, and attributed to selfish motives.

In the fall of the year 1782, the office of Fayette Spanish Don, or ducking with county was opened, and in April French nods and apish courtesy at 1783 the Surveyor returned to his Levee of a Viceroy, I should family in Virginia, leaving the office under the care of Col. Greenup, correct, and I should have boasted the present Governor of Kentucky, of the contumacy of my father; but in the autumn of 1782, the Virginia Legislature revised the act of 1745, so as to oppose to the separation, and attributed to selfish motives.

John Coburn had the office, and consequently held the office, and consequently resigned that office prior to the election in the spring of that year—the great contests on the subject of the separation did not take place till the ensuing year—this act of 1745 "for the better regulating and collecting certain officers' fees, and other purposes therein mentioned," was revived and declared to be in force—this act contained a table of Surveyors' fees, as well as others, and was about double what the law of 1780 had established them at. I was about that time Deputy to Col. Marshall, and had charge of his office—I was of opinion that the Surveyor had a right to charge by the fee bill of 1745, and was strengthened therein by receiving a letter from Col. Marshall, containing an extract of the Attorney General's opinion—this gave rise to the double fees. A prosecution was commenced in the late Supreme Court against Col. Marshall on this subject, which I defended, and the same was dismissed.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant.

COPY. (Signed.)
CHRISTO. GREENUP.
A. K. MARSHALL, Esq.

JESSAMINE CITY, Oct. 3, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

IN ANSWER to your note of to-day, I can clearly state, that I was long and intimately acquainted with Col. Marshall, and the offices of civility were freely exchanged between us. In the commencement of the plan for separating from Virginia, I was myself opposed to the measure, as probably premature, and the arguments of Col. Marshall convinced me that a separation was a proper measure—he pointed out various reasons, and used many arguments in favour of a legal and constitutional separation.—The charges of Franklin are not true.

I am, Dear Sir, respectfully
Your humble servant.

COPY. (Signed.)
JOSEPH CROCKET.
ALEX. MARSHALL, Esq.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 3, 1806.

SIR,

IN ANSWER to your note of this date, requesting me to state whether a balance was yet standing to the debit of your father's account, as Supervisor of the district of Ohio.—On this subject I can be explicit, and do declare that as soon as your brother Thomas Marshall was informed by me that several items in your father's account had been rejected at the Treasury Department, he immediately deposited with me a greater sum than the balance due to the public, which has been accounted for by me, and that the accounts have long since been closed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

COPY. (Signed.)
JAMES MORRISON.

A. K. MARSHALL, Esq.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XIV.

IT is stated in the 9th number, that similar associations had been formed in the states of Vermont and Georgia, with the view of withdrawing the allegiance of the citizens of these territories from the union, and that a correspondence existed between them and the Kentuckians. But as the disaffection in Vermont materially affected the adopting of Kentucky into the union, it is proper to explain in a degree the source and cause of it, which may illustrate many circumstances in the Kentucky Spanish association.

A controversy of the most violent nature had been carried on for twenty years between the states of New York, New-Hampshire, and the inhabitants of the territory of Vermont previous to March 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the union. This controversy originated from the district of Vermont being claimed both by the states of New-Hampshire and New-York. The Vermontese held their lands in general as grants from New-Hampshire: but the government of New-York, founded a claim to the same lands upon an irregular grant given by Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, which the state of New-Hampshire con-

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7, 1806.

SIR,

YOUR favour of yesterday, respecting my opinion respecting a publication in Mr. Bradford's paper—it is known to many that the late Col. Marshall had charged "double fees," as Surveyor—Edmund Randolph, the then Attorney General, whose opinion was he would have observed that my father was ineligible so long as he mory, is, that by an act of the Vir-

tended was void for several reasons, and inconsistent with the charters which had been previously granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The disputes which arose in consequence, were so violent between the citizens of the state of New-York and those of Vermont, that a civil war would doubtless have ensued, had not the contest with Great-Britain, served to establish an union between the citizens of America. The opposition on the part of New-York, was one continued series of violence and oppression. Several families in the state of New-York, particularly the Clintons and Livingstons, were highly interested in preserving the territory of Vermont as a part of their own state, on account of large land speculations, on which they had ventured with this prospect. Extensive tracts in Vermont had been regranted by the state of New-York to the families of Clinton and Livingston, who endeavored to eject the first settlers from their farms, which had been honestly purchased and rendered valuable by labor, fatigue and hardship.

Governor Clinton, the present Vice President of the United States and his brother General Clinton; father of De Wit Clinton, were most active at this period in insuring that New-York should have the jurisdiction of the territory of Vermont. The letters of Governor Clinton, which were laid before the Congress of 1779, are a sufficient proof of the interest which the governor took in regard to this subject. Soon after he sent a colonel and several militia officers into Vermont, to endeavour to reduce the inhabitants to obedience, but they were attacked by the celebrated intrepid colonel Ethan Allan, and made prisoners of war. They were however shortly afterwards liberated, at the intercession of commissioners who were sent by Congress into Vermont for that purpose.

The junto of Vermont speculators in the state of New-York, being now apprehensive, that they would be frustrated in their expectations of the New-Hampshire grants, planned a snare of the most diabolical description in order to entrap col. Allan and his friends. They fabricated letters in the name of a colonel Beverly Robinson, a British officer, which were forwarded to Ethan Allan, inviting him to puruse his countrymen to join the British. The first of these letters were said to have been the hand writing of general John Williams, who was expelled the Senate of New-York, in the year 1779, for the crimes of perjury and corruption. It was dated New-York, March 30th, 1780, and delivered to Allan in the streets of Arlington in July. The following is a copy: "I am now undertaking a talk, which I hope you will receive with the same good intention, that inclines me to make it. I have often been informed that you, and most of the inhabitants of Vermont, are opposed to the wild and chimerical scheme of the Americans, in attempting to separate the continent from Great Britain and to establish an independent state of their own; and that you would willingly assist in uniting America to Great Britain, and restoring that happy constitution, we have so wantonly and unadvisedly destroyed. If I have been rightly informed, and these should be your sentiments and inclination, I beg you will communicate to me, without reserve, whatever proposals you would wish to make to the commander in chief; and I hereby promise that I will faithfully lay them before him, according to your directions, and flatter myself I can do it to as good effect as any person whatever. I can make no proposals to you until I know your sentiments, but think upon your taking an active part, and embodying the inhabitants of Vermont in favor of the crown of England, to act as the commander in chief, shall direct, that you may obtain a separate government, under the constitution of England, and the men formed into regiments under such officers as you shall recommend, be on the same footing as all the provincial corps are—if you should think proper to send a friend of your own, here with proposals to the general, he shall be protected, and well treated here, and allowed to return whenever he pleases."

It has however been supposed by some that Williams actually wrote the letter with the knowledge of President Adams. They preised too, in the senate, that he corresponded with officers in Burgoyne's

army (page 136, journal of the senate of the state of New-York, for 1778). Letters of a similar description were afterwards written to Allan, evidently with the intention of convicting him of corresponding with the enemies of America, but he fortunately returned no answer, and enclosed them to Congress informing them of all the circumstances which had accompanied the busines which entirely defeated the machinations of the New-York speculators.

The publication of these fabricated letters led afterwards, to a real correspondence between the British in Canada, and col. Allan and several other influential characters in Vermont. But neither Allan or his coadjutors in this correspondence have ever received the slightest censure from their countrymen; for by this policy they kept the British in Canada, quiet and inactive during three campaigns; they fondly imagining that they were deceiving and seducing the inhabitants of Vermont.

Thus it will be perceived, that it was both the interest and endeavour of the New-York company of speculators, who had anticipated the division of Vermont, or the New-Hampshire grants, among them, to procure the citizens of that territory declared rebels; and even after the conclusion of the general peace of 1783, they planned designs for the same purpose, and exerted all their efforts to prevent the admission of Vermont into the union.—This New-York company was composed of all the leading and influential men in the state, both federal and anti-federal. The Clinton's, the Livingston's, Governor Jay, General Williams, General Schuyler and General Vannes were concerned in it.

This powerful interest was likewise to operate in Congress to prevent not only the admission of Kentucky into the union, but even to raise every obstacle to the settlement of the western country; for it was foreseen that in the course of a few years there would be a necessity for receiving both Kentucky and Ohio into the union, if the colonization of these territories was promoted. If Kentucky was admitted, Vermont of consequence would be admitted in order to preserve a balance of votes between the Atlantic and Western States. Therefore it was the policy of this faction, to contrive some scheme which should prove the ruin of the western settlers and force them back to their old settlements. For this purpose John Jay who was then minister for foreign affairs, on the part of the United States, entered into a negotiation with Don Gardoque the Spanish minister, by which the United States abandoned the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty-five years. Jay was carrying on this negotiation at the same period when John Brown was conducting his mercantile treaty, and we are informed they were not only mutually acquainted, but pleased with each other's proceedings; for if they had both succeeded, all their desires would have been accomplished. If the Mississippi had been relinquished to Spain for twenty-five years, the inhabitants of the western country would doubtless have been compelled for self preservation to embrace the protection of the Spanish monarchy; and had this once taken place the object of the New-Yorkers, viz: the exclusion of Vermont, would have been completed. It was designed by the New-Yorkers, had Vermont been refused a place in the union, to renew their old claim, and probably from their influence in Congress, they would have been enabled to carry their point. But Jay's treaty having fortunately been rejected, all further views of this description were laid aside, and Vermont admitted without opposition, in February 1791, which ensured the admission of Kentucky the following year.

As the name of General Williams has been mentioned, we shall say a little more about him. This man although he was expelled by the Senate of New-York in 1778, for the basest of crimes; yet he was afterwards elected to Congress, and was one of those who voted for the alien and sedition bills. He was well acquainted with General Wilkinson in Gate's army; and these two worthies afterwards renewed their acquaintance at Philadelphia under the administration of President Adams. They preised too, General Williams as President, and General Wilkinson as Vice-Presi-

dent, at one of Jonathan Dayton's land-jobbing dinners, held at Kitchen's Tavern in Philadelphia. Kitchen was an old servant of Sir Robert Liston, whom the British Plenipotentiary established in this capacity, merely for the purpose of collecting intelligence, and keeping a secret rendezvous for the various caucuses in favour of the British interest. The subject of the western country was introduced, as also the Yazoo busines. The latter Generals Wilkinson and Williams vindicated in the strongest terms. The former observed if he had been consulted upon the busines; that the western territory of Georgia might have been obtained upon terms that would have ensured fortunes of much larger magnitude to all concerned, and without any obligation either to the state of Georgia or the United States. Upon being questioned as to his ideas on the subject, he frankly declared that if a petition had been presented by a company of American citizens to his catholic majesty, previous to the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and Spain, that they would have obtained a grant of the whole western territory of Georgia upon the condition of settlement. This remark immediately suggested to Williams and Dayton a plan of petitioning Spain for grants upon similar terms. The late general Gun readily embraced the measure, besides several mercantile houses of considerable capital in the eastern states. The project was gradually advancing to maturity, and we can with confidence assert that the purchase of Louisiana alone prevented the whole of that extensive territory becoming the prey of land speculators, who would have sacrificed the interest of and again country to enrich themselves.

Captain Whitney, of the ship Palmyra, from Bordeaux, (arrived at New York) which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th August, informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and Great Britain, and that the Treaty was to be made public on the 15th August, the day appointed for the Grand Fete. Captain W. is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris, to the secretary of state.

(To be Continued.)

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Montgomery Circuit, July term
1806.
James S. Magowan, Complainant,
against
John Buskell, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainants bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy, Teste,
Micajah Harrison, clk. M.C.C.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those who have any demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly adjusted for settlement, as there will be no longer indulgence given by

Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles below Lexington.

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS WANTED.

I WILL give generous wages in cash, for one or two

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS, who can come well recommended; or I will rent, or give on the shares, the mill lately occupied by William Scott deceased—there is plenty of water to full at this time, two or three mills full of cloth per week. For terms apply to Samuel Scott, on the premises, about seven miles below Lexington, on the Town-Fork.

October 18, 1806.

Samuel Scott.

ESTATE

of the said decedent. Purchasers will be required to make partial payments in hand, for the balance to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale will be made known more particularly, on the day of sale.

GEO. M. BIBB, Adm'r.
Lexington, 28th Oct. 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'reng at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated October 5.

General Jackson has issued orders for two companies of militia to be raised, for the purpose of marching to Natchez to fight the Spanish troops there. They are to be raised as quick as possible, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning."

SUICIDE.

On the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. Robert Smith, a young gentleman of Louisville, put an end to his existence. The particulars of this unhappy event are uncommon.—Mr. Smith had been for some time in a low state of health, and was confined to his room. He had a design on his own life, and removed every instrument with which he could execute such design, from the room. Yet he found means, unknown to the family, of getting his pistols from the store below, and of having them both charged. On the evening above, a young man who attended in the store, went to supper, and left a small negro boy (as usual) locked up in the room with him. Mr. Smith then placed himself on a trunk, with his back resting against the wall, and a barrel between his legs; each arm was supported on a chair and pillow. Fixed in this position, he compelled the boy, by threats, to hold a looking glass before his face, having, without effect, endeavoured so to place it on the head of the barrel as to answer his purpose. He then applied a pistol to each temple, and discharged both at the same instant.

We are informed from Natchez, that things remain in the same order as at the date of our previous accounts—Governor Ferrara, was at the Bayou Pierre, and has been much indisposed for some time past.—He had requested the attendance of the surgeon from the American post—and who had been with him several days.

Natchez pap.

Captain Whitney, of the ship Palmyra, from Bordeaux, (arrived at New York) which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th August, informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and Great Britain, and that the Treaty was to be made public on the 15th August, the day appointed for the Grand Fete. Captain W. is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris, to the secretary of state.

The report that lately appeared in some of the papers that Mr. Mungo Park, and the other African travellers, had been cut off by the natives, there is every reason to believe is without foundation. No such account has reached the British government, nor has there been any late arrivals from that country, by which the information could have been received. It is the opinion of Sir J. Banks and other gentlemen personally acquainted with Mr. Park, and deeply interested in the success of his mission, that it is the old report of the deaths of part of the soldiers and carpenters newly arrived, and greatly exaggerated.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Proteus, from London, and with whom we conversed, says, that they spoke the British frigate Virginia, who informed, that they spoke a cutter from Portsmouth, the captain of which said, accounts were received there of the death of Mr. Fox.—Norfolk pap.

NEW ORLEANS, SEP. 18.

THE HURRICANE.

ON Wednesday morning last about one or two o'clock, this city was visited by a Hurricane, which continued 'till late in the morning. The loss sustained by the Commercial part of our fellow citizens, is considerable. There were but few vessels in port which did not receive some injury; and the small craft either driven out of sight or sunk. In the city, the fences, some brick walls, and trees, were blown down—Some houses were unroofed, and one or two that were only part built, were blown level with the earth. We have not yet heard what has been the fate of the Sugar Plantations, &c. but fear they have been much damaged.

THE HURRICANE.

TAKEN UP by Jesse K. Redman, living on Glen's creek, Woodford county, near Cave's mill, a SORREL MARE, the near hind foot white and off fore foot white, a small star in her forehead and about fourteen hands high, three years old last spring—appraised to \$20 dollars.

PETER HIGBEE.

Lewis's Castlemore.

June 22, 1806.

TAKEN up by Archibald Rutherford, a

BAY MARE,

with foal, has a bell fastened on with a

leather collar, about thirteen and a half

hands high, ten or eleven years old

branded thus on the near j.w. shoulder

and buttock, a star in her forehead.

Appraised to \$30. Posted before me the 3d May 1806.

Wm. HIGBEE.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

BY William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Commander in chief of

the Indiana Territory.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that it would be more convenient for the ensuing session of the Legislature to commence on Monday the third day of November next, rather than on the 27th day of October to which it stood prorogued, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly of the Territory, until the said first Monday in November, then to meet at the town of Vincennes. And the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives are required then and there to give their attendance accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory at Vincennes, this 20th day of September 1806, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-first.

Wm. HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,

JOHN GIBSON, Sec'y.

GEORGE W. FIELD,

No 157 1/2 Baltimore Street, has for sale by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are Hunter's cords, Flannels, Baize, Bennet's cord, President's cord, Fancy prints, Mohair plush, Plains, Coatings, INDIA GOODS.

Gurahs, Mamoodies, Sanahs, Caffas, Baftas, Myapoore chintz, Taffetas, Checks, Mamoodies, Caffas, Lurexings, Taffetas, Senfraws, &c. &c.

The principal part of these goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

31 Baltimore, Sept 15, 1806.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND

JEWELLER,

R E SPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, and nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Bradford's printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor him with their commands, may rely on having work done in the most fashionable and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recommended, will be taken to the above business.

The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddling business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hairy, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Joseph Charless, Printer and Bookseller

price 37 1/2 cents,

Harrison's English Grammar,

Improved by a teacher of Philadelphia—also,

Lindley Murray's English Grammar,

price 37 1/2 cents—also,

The Promptor,

Or Commentary on Common Sayings and Subjects which are full of Common Sense the best sense in the world—price 25 cents.

Also,

The Union Primer,

With the Westminster Shorter Catechism,

price 12 1/2 cents.

Also, price 25 cents, a handsome edition of

Webster's Spelling Book,



"TO SOAR ALLOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A FEW fongs posseſſ "ſweeter ca-
dence, ſounder fence, and more agreea-
ble allegory," than the following:—It is
the production of George Saville Carey,

SONG.

LIFE's like a ſhip in conſtant motion,
Sometimes high and ſometimes low,
Where every one muſt brave the ocean,
What hoever wind may blow.
If, untaſt'd by ſquall or shower,
Waſted by the gentle gales;
Let's not loſe the favoring hour
While ſucceſſ attends our fails.
Or if the wayward wind's bluſter,
Let us not give way to fear,
But let us all our paſtne maſter
And learn from reaſon how to ſteer.
Let Judgment keep you ever steady,
Tis a baſtaſt never fails;
Should danger rife, be ever ready
To manage well the twiſting fails.
Truſt not too much your own opinion,
While your veſſel's under weigh,
Let good example bear dominion,
That's a compaſſ will not stray:
When thunders tempeſt make you
Shudder
O Boreas on the ſurface rails,
Let good diſcretion guide the rudder
And Providence attend the fails.
Then, when you're ſafe from danger ri-
ding
In ſome welcome port or bay,
Hope be the anchor you confide in,
And care, a while, in ſlumber lay.
Or when eachaunn's with liquor flowing,
And good fellowship prevails,
Let each true heart with rapture glow-
ing,
Drink ſucceſſ unto our fails

KENTUCKY WINE.

A few gallons for ſale. Apply at this
offiſe.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the
Post Office, at Lexington, K. which
will be ſent to the General Post Office
as Dead Letters, if not taken out in
three months.

Sept. 30, 1806.

Patton Anderson,
Hugh Andrews,
Will. Alexander,
Thos. Anderson.

Richard Buck,
John Beattie,
Henry Boſe,
Sarah Bryant,
George Bullard,
Will. Berry,
Benj. Brown,
James Buchanan,
John Godlove Boyer 2
Andrew Brannum,
James Baird, 2
Jes. Bryant,
Zachariah Bar,

Thomas Carnal,
Walker Cunningham,
Ann Carson,
Polly Campbell,
Edward Chapman,
John Cely,
Rowland Chambers,
Daniel Cowgill,
Job Carter,
Charles Cullin, 2
John Close,
Wm. W. Clayton.

Claressa Downing,
John Dille,
Mathew Duncan, 2
Charles Davis, 2
Sam'l Devore,
Thos. Dickinson,
Will. Dobins,

Benj. Edwin,
Sam'l Ewing.

John Fowler,
Wm. Fulton,
Silus Faver,

James N. Gillaspy,
Peter Gregory,
Gen. John Geerant,
Sam'l. Gillespie, 2
Jess Griffith,
Ellis Gains,

Sam'l. Harkins,
James Hutchinson, 2
Robt. J. Henrey,
Will. Harman,
George Mersh Man,
Andrew Holman,
Nelson Hundley,
Thomas Hopkins,
George Hover,
Robert Hamilton,
Anthony Houston,

William Jones,
Sally Jones,
James Jenkins,
Rice Jones,

William Kelly.

John Lucas,
Thomas Lonnion, 2
J. Lowrey, ſenr. esq.
Alexander Lenn,

James M'Gomys
Miss Pege Mahin
Robert Mills
William M'Cool
Will. Maxwell
William M'Dermitt
John Magee
Jacob Metz
William M'Cune
John Moore
Dr. Louis Marshal
Francis N. Kinney
Thos. Meek

Susanna Noks,
Henry Newman,
Isaac Owings,

James Nelson,
William Oles,

P

Charles Pattoſ, John Price,
John L. Purecy, Robt. Poage,
Mrs. Mary Price, Ephraim Porter,
Miss Eliza Price, Edward Payne,
Capt. Sam'l. Prior, Charles Patrick,
Henry Pugh, W. H. Patterson,

R

Dr. Henry Rose, 2 Francis Retileff,
Capt. Joseph Richard- son, Louis Rouse,

S

Alex. C. Sprout Mrs. Harriot Smith
John Shelton Adam Shooſe
Brice Steel George Sharpe
Aaron Stockton

T

Harry Toulman, Mrs. Ketura L. Tay- lor,
William Tucker, Adam Trout,
Philip Taylor, Henry Trisler,
George Taylor,

U

Jas. P. Uſher, George Unto,
Major Updike, George Underwood.

V

John Vance, Philip Virble,
James Valandigham, Jabez Vigus, 2
James Watson, James Waron,
Alex' Wallace, Alfred Williams,
James Watson, Clemon Wheeler,
John Ward, John S. Williamson,
Will. Wilson, John Wood,
Capt. Robt. Wilson, George Ware,
Stephen Wood, Mrs. Anna B. Watson
Abraham Wolford, Wickliffe,
Robt. Watson, John H. Waskins,
Cornelius Welmon,

Y

Samuel Yates JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN. D R U G G I S T.,
No. 29 Market street, between Front & Second
streets, Philadelphia,

HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh ſupply of Drugs and Medicines—amongſt
which are

700 lbs. Camphor 10 hhd. vials, aſſ'td.

2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass

4000 bottles fresh Cas- 3 cases cantharides

to oil 150 wt. gamboge

6700 Canella Alba 1000 wt. rhubarb

50 doz. trusses 600 wt. arnotta

20 casks Glauber salts 300 wt. white wax

100 lbs. opium 10 boxes aſſaſtida

2500 lbs. Gentian root 2500 wt. antimony

2000 lbs. cream Tartar

with every article in the Drug line. Country
merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will
be ſupplied on liberal terms at a long credit.

Any orders from his friends in the Western
Country will be received with gratitude and ex-
ecuted with punctuality and dispatch. 2m

J. BLEDSOE,
Has fixed his residence in Lexington.

HE will continue to Practise Law in the
Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attended;
in the Court of Appeals and the Federal
Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one late-
ly occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means
to be punctual in the discharge of his profes-
ſional duties.

Lexington, June 25, 1806.
CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806.—
Stephen Strode, Complainant,
against

Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the Complainant by his
council, and it appearing to satisfaction of the
Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an
inhabitant of this Commonwealth.—On the
motion of the Complainant, It is ordered,

That the said Defendant do appear here on
the third day of our next October Term, and
answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of
this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for eight weeks ſuccesſively.

A Copy.

Teste,

No. 25. SAMUEL M. TAYLOR. c.c.e.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The ſubscribers offer for ſale on very low terms
the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of
John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on
Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,
under good fence and in complete repair, with
an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple
trees, a good square log house, with joint ſlu-
gied roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of
cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,
195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,
adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and
John Lightfoot esqrs. with a ſmall improve-
ment—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of
Hammond's creek, with a considerable im-
provement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek
—also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—
also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch
of Fox creek—also,

211 3-4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek
and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered,
and contain ſeveral valuable mill ſeats. A
part cash will be required from purchasers, and
a reasonable credit given for the balance. For
terms apply to Samuel Macoun, Mercer county,
near Delany's ferry, or to the ſubscribers
in Lexington.

J. & D. Macoun.

September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,
No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has imported for the fall ſales, and will
have constantly on hand, a large and handsome
assortment of

Glass, China, and Queen's Ware,

Japanned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns
well worth the attention of all country store
keepers connected with Philadelphia.

The above articles will be ſold on the lowest
terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short
date.

9 mo. 1, 1806.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends
having machines in complete operation in Lex-
ington for picking, breaking and carding
sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done
at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2
cents for mixing wool of different colours, and
5 cents per pound for picking and breaking
Hatter's wool. The burrs and sticks must be
extracted, and the wool ſent in ſheets with on-
ſpun or approved indorsed notes at

a short date, or approved indorsed notes at

Land in the vicinity of Lexington.

The balance in eight equal an-

nual payments, with interest from

the date, or four equal annual

payments of half cash and half

approved produce, with interest

from the date.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the
Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one
year or a longer term, or to ſell it for \$25,000
payable in the following way, viz:

Cash paid down, \$4000

Negroes, store goods, cordage, to,

bacco, salt, iron, or, horses paid

3000 a short date, or approved indorsed notes at

Land in the vicinity of Lexington.

The balance in eight equal an-

nual payments, with interest from

the date, or four equal annual

payments of half cash and half

approved produce, with interest

from the date.

46 \$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases,
may have the refuſal of the furniture and stock
of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly oc-
cupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court
house, and for ſale by the package, viz

10 bbls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirits,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Colemenar,

4 — Fort,

8 — Pepper,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Allum,

15 — Copperas,

10 — Ginger,

10 — Mader,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,

Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, 2 TEAS

10 do Hyson Skin, 5 TEAS

35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,